6

### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Black Crook AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Der Vogelhace BIJOU THEATRE-8:20-Hoss and Hoss. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-The Crust of Society. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. uatil 10 p.

The Dore Gullery 8:30-Concert, CASINO 8:15-The Gondollers, COLA'MBUS THEATRE-8-Later On DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Twellth Night. EBEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind No.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Diplomacy.

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-Girofe-Giroffa. RAND OPERA HOUSE-8-Virginius. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-8-Cordeila's Aspirations.
HARLEN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Fencing Master.
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip

to Chinatown.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-Diamantine. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.
LENOX LYCEUM-1 to 10:30-Food Exposition.
LYCEUM THEATRE-8:15-Americans Abroad. ADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Bainun

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition PALMER'S THEATRE—8:20—Lady Windermer's Fan.
STANDARD THEATRE—8:15—The Silent Battle.
STAR THEATRE—8:15—Brother John.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—8-Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8-13—Joseph.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8-New Natural Gas.

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### Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1 50 Each one better at any price. All styles of pasons and serve ter at any price. All styles of be 809 and 811 Broadway. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS

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# New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1893.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The French police have captured Mathien, the Anarchist alleged to have been Ravachol's accomplice in causing the dynamite explosions in Paris. = King Humbert's assailant has been pronounced insane. International Socialist Congress will be held in Zurich in August.

Domestic .- The cruiser New-York returned to Cramp's shipyard, having broken the record for preliminary trials and proved herself the fastest armored vessel affoat. ---- There is thought to be little probability of any rapid transit legislation at Albany this year. = "Mike" McDonald, the noted gambler, is manager of Carter II. Harrison's Mayoralty campaign in Chicago. === Sixty-

Ore., from the steamer Haytien Republic. City and Suburban.—An Irish mass-meet held to rejoice over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure: speeches were made by W. Cockran, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Dr. Wallace Dr. Brown and others. \_\_\_\_ Drs. McBurney and McLane made a statement in regard to the death of Colonel Elliott F. Shepard. == Dr. A. W Shepard injured. \_\_\_ A runaway accident in

Weather .- Forecast for to-day : Partly cloudy, with slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 43 1-2.

The seekers for office in Washington still show a good deal of vitality, but it is evident that the men who have offices to distribute are becoming exceedingly weary under the strain to which they are subjected. Some of the Secretaries are reported as looking haggard and worn, although they have been in office barely three weeks. The order of the President closing all their offices on Tuesdays and Fridays will afford some relief, and in the cases of the less importunate applicants it may operate as a hint that their room is preferable to their company.

Irish sympathy in New-York with the move ment for Irish Home Rule was convincingly shown by the big meeting in the Academy of Music last evening. The building was crowded with an assembly that was both orderly and demonstrative, and very much in earnest. The spirit of the meeting was not critical, but aggressively positive. Mr. Gladstone naturally came in for much eulogy, and the orators, among whom were W. Bourke Cockran, ex-Judge Davis and Judge O'Brien, vied with each other in their praises of the noblest Englishman of them a'l. Americans generally will indorse all that was said by the speakers and in the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

The baseball season is at hand-an infallible sign that spring is not far off. Of course the championship games will not begin yet, but this week the teams will pull themselves together and start out on their preliminary work. The Giants-Ict us hope that they will prove worthy of their high-sounding name-are to report for duty at the Polo Grounds to-mornd the first game is bocked for Thursday, but this last will, like some other things. depend on the weather. By all accounts, and judging by the past records of the men engaged, New-York will be represented by a strong team this year. One thing is certaincaptained, and discipline will be init is ably captained, and discipline will be in-alited on rigidly. Last year there was a conus lack in this regard, and the results were satisfactory to nobody.

It is of the utmost importance that the proions of the Personal-Registration bill which passed the Assembly should be thoroughly understood, especially by Republican Senators and editors throughout the State. The idea revails to some extent that in its amended m it is comparatively innecuous, and that no strong reasons exist for fighting it to the Reference to our Albany corrent's letter on this subject, printed in today's paper, will show that that idea is all

wrong. The bill, as it stands, it is true, does not extend registration to all the voters of the State, but only to those in incorporated vilthat all rural voters who fail to vote in any year must register personally in order to vote Senate.

The so-called Elm-st. Improvement bill has been tinkered over again by order of Mayor Gilroy, and is, we presume, in a fair way to be made a law, unless the people of this city become aroused to its true character and make sturdy efforts to stay its progress in the Legislature. It is a general bill-no reference to the city authorities unprecedented and extraordinary powers. It is a dangerous measure, and uncalled for by any public interest. Of course it is in the interest of Tammany Hall-and that is all that can be said for it. Is not that enough to condemn it in the view of all right-thinking citizens?

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC. Another exceedingly important decision, in its bearing upon the powers of labor organizations, has been rendered at New-Orleans by United States Circuit Judge Billings. It de serves especial attention, not only for the importance of the principles enunciated, but for the great c'earness and force of the reasoning with which the Judge endcavors to fertify them. Unlike the orders by Judges Taft and Ricks in the Ann Arbor case, this new declaration of the law does not apply to railroad employes alone, because of provisions of the Interstate law, but extends equally to all worke:s whose avocations are necessary to the commerce of a civilized society.

Judge Billings maintains that a concerted strike, by which the commerce of a city is interrupted, is an offence against society. The labor organizations, he declares, were originally innecent and lawful in their purposes, but became unlawful by the act of engaging in this attempt to stop the business of the city. Whether their demands were just or unjust. whether in their controversy with employers they were wholly right or wholly wrong, does not in the least affect the unlawfulness of the means employed to enforce those demands. Judge Billings said:

All the union men-that is, all the members of the various labor organizations-were clothed by their officers with authority, under the various charters, to discontinue business, and one of these kinds of businesses was transporting goods which were being conountries. In some branches of business the effect was to replace the union men by other workmen. This was to replace the union men by other workmen. This was resisted by intimidation from vast throngs of union men assembling in the streets, and in some instances by violence. The result was that, by the doings of these defendants, not a bale of the goods constituting the commerce of the country could be

It is conceded that the labor organizations were a the outset hiwful. But when lawful forces are put into unlawful channels, when lawful associations take unlawful purposes and do unlawful acts, the associadomain purposes and do unlawful acts, the associations themselves become unlawful. The evil as well as the unlawfulness of the act of detendants consists in this, that, until certain demands of theirs were complied with they sought to prevent, and did if yent, everybody from moving the commerce of the city. I was the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country in which the court finds their error an

These words, it will be seen, do not apply olely to the lawless employment of force of intimidation to accomplish a purpose, though this is mentioned as obviously unlawful. The to his support, but a large and influential conprecise unlawfulness on which the Judge lays tingent of the local Democratic party, pargreat:st stress is that the organizations sought to prevent, and did prevent, the carrying on Democratic press, with the exception of the of commerce. If in this particular the decision is sound, it follows that all officers and members of an organization become liable to penalties under the law, and also to damages. liberally to the party, and has up to the preswhen they conspire to arrest the business of a ent steadfastly refused to accept any office. some Mayorany campaign in Chicago. Sixty of the country. They have a right to In his election cleaner streets and better govurge their demands by all proper means, but ernment in Chicago are assured. Arthey have not a right to make society unless their demands are granted.

The principle here is that the public interest must not be sacrificed by individuals or need to exact a promise or pledge from exorganizations in any effort to promote their Mayor Harrison, for he had been their man too own interest. They have a right to strike, but not at such a time or in such a way as to injure the public. The multitude of innocent persons who have no part in a controversy, and have done no harm to the organized laborer, have a right to protection by the courts, it is held, against any course which makes them suffer because employers and employed do not agree. It will be readily perceived that there must be somewhere a limitation of this principle, because no strike can ever take place which does not affect to some extent the in terests of innocent persons who are not parties to the centroversy. But the decision only goes so far as to declare it illegal to conspire for the purpose of arresting the business of a city or of the country.

The boycott in any and every form is, under the principles of this decision, held illegal, as an attempt to deprive society of its rights. Sympathy strikes, as they are sometimes called, strikes ordered for the purpose of making trouble and loss so general and so severe that public opinion will compel employers to yield, are clearly covered by the principles of this decision. It is not stated whether any prosecution against individuals is to follow but it is to be hoped that in some way this decision, as well as those rendered at Toledo. will be brought on appeal before the United States Supreme Court, so that the law may be

THE SUNDAY OPENING BILL.

It is only logical that "The Wine and Spirit Gazette" should be a supporter of the bill which is pending at Albany for a submission to the popular vote of the proposition to legalize the opening of liquor-saloons on Sunday. We say it is only logical, since "The Gazette" is the organ, or at all events an organ, of the saloons, and the saloons are behind the measure. Discussing the proposed legislation recently, THE TRIBUNE beld that the Democratic majority in bringing it forward were perpetrating a dodge game, were evincing a fear of public opinion If the Democrats of the Legislature possessed the courage of their convictions in regard to this matter they would legislate: they would not refer it to a popular vote. But realizing that if they passed a bill opening the saloons they would call down upon their heads the in dignation of the reputable citizens of the State, they flunk. They decline to legislate; they

ing. Hence it is prompted to ask this ques-

Does the proposition to make the sale of liquor Sunday dependent on public opinion in the four cities affected by the Roesch bill betray a fear of public opinion, or does it not rather manifest a confidence in public opinion?

ion. No good reason can be assigne natter. What is there in the nature of the inday-opening proposition which takes it out

of the category of subjects for legislation? Nothing. As well might any other of the pending measures which provoke serious discussion lages: but still it is dexterously contrived to be taken out of the hands of Senators and disfranchise the farmers through its provision Assemblymen and sent to the people. The members of the Legislature were elected primarily to legislate. They have indeed the right in the following year. The measure is still a to refer to the people, but manifestly such a vicious one, and ought to meet its death in the right is only to be exercised in rare instances; commend themselves to the mass of the citizens, it is inexpedient for the Legislature to instance. So far as we are aware no petition has reached the Legislature in favor of a popular vote. The proposition did not originate with the people; there is no public sentiment sustaining it. It originated with the Demo-Elm-st. being made in it-and confers upon cratic bosses, who are anxious to please the rum power and at the same time are afraid to

back a Sunday-opening bill.
"The Gazette" characterizes the bill as "true Democratic home rule measure." Well, conceding that it is a home rule measure, then the chances that it will pass should be of the poorest. For the Legislature of 1893 has demonstrated its hostility to home rule time and again. But, whatever the measure may be styled, it is to be hoped that it will be repudiated by lawmakers who wish well to the State. No one of the pending bills, and some of them are pretty bad, is more deserving of defeat.

MR. ALLERTON'S CANDIDACY. The municipal campaign in Chicago this spring is of far more than local interest. On the proper government of that city this sum mer will depend largely the comfort and convenience of countless thousands of visitors to the World's Fair. And all good American citizens will feel a pride in having at the head of affairs in Chicago during the continuance of the Exposition a strong and clean man as their representative, one who will reflect credit upon his city and country at the great social and civie functions which will be incident to this National occasion, and one who can stand before the pe ple of all parts of the earth who will be attracted to Chicago this year as a fit type of an American. Fortunately, as the campaign has shaped itself in Chicago, there is no room for an honest man to make any mistake. The contest has brought to the front only two candidates for Mayor; there no distracting side issues, and there is little or no room even for the customary inflammatory appeals to partisan prejudice. It is a straight-out fight, the issue being whether Chicago, in this its year of jubilee, shall be governed on business principles by one of its most upright, successful and best-known business men, or whether it will continue, as it has for so many years, to be ruled by a ring of gamblers, liquor-dealers, racetrack owners and ward herlers.

The nomination of Samuel W. Allerton by the Citizens' party and his enthusiastic and unanimous indorsement by the Republicans give good reason for hope that this progressive and representative American and widely known business man will be the Mayor of Chicago during the World's Fair, and that his opponent, Carter H. Harrison, who four times has misgoverned the city, will be de feated. Both men are widely known, but in far different ways. Mr. Allerton has been identified with the growth and presperity of Chicago for thirty-five years, and no one man within its limits has contributed more to its phenomenal progress. Upright and courageous, there is nothing in his whole life that his orponents have been able to attack, and not only have the independent business men rallied ticularly the Germans, and practically all the newspaper owned by ex-Mayor Harrison, are warmly supporting him. Mr. Allerton has been a stanch Republican all his life, giving raved against him are all the vicious elements that have preyed on that city for so many years. They had no often before for doubts of his usefulness to them again. The gamblers and lawbreakers are more than ever anxious to have their own government this year, for they are calculating that Chicago will be their harvest field during the existence of the great World's Fair. Know ing this, everybody in this country who be lieves in law and order and the triumph of decent methods in city government will earnestly hope for the election of Samuel W Allerton as Mayor of Chicago on April 4.

CONSULSHIPS AND PATRONAGE.

The American reputation for practical ability and good sense is not illustrated in th management of the consular service. No other class of patronage is in greater demand among political backs than consulships. Whenever there is a change of Administration about two hundred members of the consular service are displaced, and their offices are handed over to successors without knowledge and experience in the service. The outgoing officials have ac quired in the course of two or three years an acquaintance with the language of the country and with the business of the service. The are dismissed when they are fitted for success ful administration of their offices, and anothe body of men recruited from the opposite po litical camp is substituted for them. Whether the new men have had a special mercantile training, or are pothouse politicians lusting after the distinction of serving their country abroad, they will ordinarily have a foreign tongue to master and much to learn before they can be as useful in their offices as their predecessors. The whole system of political appointments and removals puts a premium upon incompetency and inexperience.

What would be thought of the practical ability of a manufacturer who made a practice of removing periodically all his foremen and heads of departments and filled their places with raw and inexperienced men? His folly would not be greater than the ignorance and stupidity displayed in the direction of the American consular service. The utility of nonpartisanship in the management of Governmen navy yards and machine shops is now gener conceded. If Secretary Herbert were to discharge all the experienced foremen and the best mechanics in the Brooklyn Navy Yard in order to fill their places with political heelers, he would not have a defender in the country. That is because every one perceives that good mechanics rather than active politicians are needed for the construction of a new Navy. But is there any rational explanation for the prepostercus system of discharging faithful and competent members of the consular service and rewarding two hundred or more politicians by sending them abroad for work for which they have no special aptitude or qualifications?

The time is surely coming when the consular service will be conducted entirely upon a nonpartisan basis. The commercial interests of the country imperatively require the abandon-

ment of the present irrational method of dealing with consulships as so many loaves and fishes to be divided among needy or ambitious political backs. The service ought to be raised to the dignity of a profession, which young men can enter and after working out their apprenticeship rise from grade to grade by an orderly system of promotions. Removals for any cause except misconduct ought to be impracticable, only to be exercised when, for reasons which and an increased salary list can judiciously be employed for attracting a superior class of consuls. At present, as "The Providence Jourtake the responsibility. This is not such an nal" sententiously remarks, "we bid for Government representatives of an inferior grade and we get them."

CONFICTS AS ROADMAKERS.

Attention has been directed in these columns to the measure which has been pending at Albany since January looking to the employment of convicts as roadmakers. It is a plain, common-sense bill. While providing the convicts with healthy employment it would inaugurate a serely needed reform. Free labor could not object to it, because the scheme reduces the competition between free labor and prison labor to the minimum. Nevertheless, although no opposition of any account has been developed against the bill, and although it embodies a suggestion made by Governor Flower, nothing has been done with it. What is the matter? Will the Assembly Committee on State Prisons state if it knows why the Ryder bill remains stationary?

"The Albany Argus"-a journal which ought to have weight with a Democratic Legislature -expresses the opinion that the experiment in roadmaking in question should be tried. "Other States," it reminds our lawmakers, " have taken kindly to the employment of prisoners in roadmaking. Illinois has the proposition under favorable consideration, and Kentucky, having found the contract system unpopular, is also inclined to adopt it as a solution of the prison labor problem." The attitude of the Legislature in regard to the bill would be more excusable if it had shown a disposition to put through any of the other road reform bills which have been introduced since the session began. But that it has not done. If road reform, instead of being one of the great practical reforms of the day all over the State and the country, was a local matter of the smallest concern, it could scarcely have received less consideration at the hands of this Democratic Legislature of 1893. According to present appearances our lawmakers are likely to adjourn without doing anything whatever in the direction of highway improvement.

In the circumstances it would be strange if the farmers of the State did not feel that they were distinctly discriminated against. The Democratic Legislature of last winter passed a law which was exclusively and emphatically in the interest of the liquor-dealers. It did this, too, in the face of the protests of all the great reform organizations of the State, embraced in which were prominent representatives of all the great religious denominations. The Democratic Legislature of this year is also most friendly to rum, and is supporting a bill which aims to open the saloons on Sunday. But where does the farmer come in? The lack of good roads is one of the serious misfortunes under which he labors. What did the Demeeracy at Albany do last year to make the bad roads of New-York better? Nothing. What has it done this year? Nothing. Millions for the saloonkeeper but not one cent for the farmer is hardly the metro which a political party can afford to adopt.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. The temper of the money and the stock markets has completely changed. Money is easier, anxiety about the future seems to have disappeared, confidence in better prices for securities prevails, and from current talk in the Street one might suppose that it was nothing but a silly and sensees scare when eminent bankers besought the Treasury to issue bonds as the only way to avoid a panie. Undoubtedly there was a large proportion of unreason in the plarm then prevailing, but there may be something besides reason in the ence which now pravails. The real and subnot been removed, though the force of them is for the present felt but little. It is true now, as it was then, that the business of the country is about the largest ever fransacted at this season, but the excess over that of last year is not as great now as it was in January, and there are ome indications that trade is no longer steadily

downward in nearly all speculative markets, for it at least increases the chance of exports. But wheat is about as low as it can be, one would think, and certainly so low that farmers will hardly be encouraged to sow as much spring wheat as usual. Receipts at the West are not quite as large as they were last year, impassable roads being the rule, but were, nevertheless, 8,670,000 bushels in the last three weeks, against 9,490,000 in the same weeks last year. Exports have increased from Atlantic ports, and yet in four weeks, including flour, all exports from both coasts have been only 11,797,969 bushels, against 13,447,943 during the same weeks last year. powerful clique operating at Chicago holds May wheat over a cent higher at Chicago than at New-York. When water naturally runs uphill the operation will have a justification which is now lacking. Corn and oats both declined a cent and

a quarter and pork products a little. The end of the twenty weeks strike of cotton spinners in Lancashire encourages some to be lieve that the price of cotton may now be advanced, though it closed 1-16 lower than a But stocks of American cotton in Europe and affoat are now 2,258,000 bales, against 2,402,000 a year ago, 1,667,000 at the same date in 1891 and 1,468,000 in 1890. It will be seen that from 600,000 to 800,000 bales more than usual in ordinary seasons are now held, and as the actual consumption last year of all American cotton outside this country averaged 105,000 bales weekly, the European supply is only 150,000 bales less than enough for consumption until the end of the crop year. The manufacture may be larger than usual the rest of the year, to make up for lost time, but the great decrease in exports of goods from England does not seem to support that idea. Actual exports of cotton this month thus far have been 237,056 bales, against 348,920 last year. but the price is 8.94 cents, against 6.75 cents, a year ago, so that the decrease in value of cotton exported may not be \$2,000,000.

The decrease in produce exports from New-York for three weeks has been \$5,500,000, or almost 20 per cent. It therefore seems probable that the aggregate for this month will not be over \$75,000,000, if so much. But imports again exceeded \$15,000,000 last week, and in four weeks have been \$58,650,587, against \$47,776,804 last year. This is the more striking because imports in March of last year were the largest ever known in any month-\$86,570,000-so that the aggregate this month seems likely to exceed \$97,000,000, and the excess of imports over exports would then be more than \$20,000,000. In January and February the excess of imports was nearly \$36,000,000, and in three months it will probably be more than \$58,000,000, whereas last year the excess of exports in the first quarter was \$51,000,000. Practically Europe is trusting this country for something like a third of the products imported, unless securities have been largely bought on foreign account, and while some foreign buying has been observed, there is no evidence that the amount is anything like \$20,000,000 per month. Possibly products sent over here for exhibition at the World's Fair may be included in the value of im-

ports as reported, but if so the greater part of such goods may ultimately be sold here.

Exclusive of French gold in transit to Havana,

the exports of gold last week were only \$370,000, and some orders for Saturday were countermanded But it is expected that something over \$1,500,000 will go Tuesday, and it is hard to see how considerable shipments can be avoided during the coming months. It is again reported in speculative circles that the Government has privately arranged with sundry great bankers a plan by which the Treasury will be abundantly fortified against all emergencies until silver purchases can be stopped. But the story "lacks confirmation," and it is very much easier to report such as arrangement than to devise one which practical bankers would regard as certain to produce the results desired. For one thing, the future of finances in Europe is less clear. Silver fell last week to the lowest point ever known, and it is rumored that India will close its mint against silver, and that Russia ceases to coin that metal. Meanwhile British trade returns show that depression in business and trade is severe, and this depression may be one important cause of heavy imports into this country, as many goods appear to be sold, not for profit, but because they must

The volume of business measured by clearings outside New-York is 5 1-2 to 6 per cent greater than a year ago. But prices of commodities average 7 per cent higher than a year ago, so that exchanges indicate not an increase but a slight decrease in quantities transferred. A better indication is the fact that earnings on about eighty railroads have increased 2.7 per cent for the month. Better weather explains a more satisfactory movement, and there is yet more encouragement in recent decisions regarding the boy-cotting of railroads. The extensive strike which was expected seems to have been prevented. It is not strange that stocks advanced on the average about \$1 per share, and trust stocks also rose about \$1.19 per share. The appeal for issue of re-ceivers' certificates on Reading has little influence, for when everybody knows a road to be bankrupt

everybody expects it to borrow more money.

The condition of industries on the whole highly satisfactory, though iron is somewhat less firm, and the new demand for finished products is disappointingly small. In the boot and shoe trade the success of makers in getting slightly better prices is encouraging, the shipments con tinuing the largest ever known. Sales of wool are smaller, and do not indicate quite as great activity in manufacture as prevailed a while ago, but most mills are still fully employed. Cotton goods are not particularly active, but very firm in price, and mills are steadily employed with orders far ahead. Better weather has given little impulse to the demand for building materials, paints, glass and hardware, and at other cities as well as at Chicago the prospect is that building this year will be quite large.

Arbor Day in this State this year comes on May 5. It is whispered in Washington and echoed in Albany that Woodman Maxwell will lay aside his axe on that day and devote the shining hours to planting cypresses at sundry points in the State in memory of the many victims to his passion for Civil Service Reform in the concrete.

ton Transcript" some verses in which the Dead Sea fruit racket is utilized to an unprecedented extent. Listen to this: Yes, I have plucked the Dead Sen fruit And savored long its rind of gold; Its asky core now frets my lips. Its dust is fulling from my hold.

There is a good deal of plucking and eating of

Dead Sea fruit done in the sensational novels and

poems of the period. But we find in "The Bos-

If we mistake not this is the first appearance in literature of the rind and the core and the dust of the Dead Sea fruit, all in the same verse. It seems as though the market for Dead Sea fruit stood in danger of being overstocked.

The large number of cases of influenza and umonia in the city at present is attributed by the officials of the Health Department and other physicians to the filthy state of the streets. There could not be a more powerful argument in favor of prompt and effective measures to put the streets in a healthy condition. The weather at this period is sufficiently trying at the best, and only those who constantly keep on their guard are able to avoid severe colds and their

The meagre Republican vote polled in the medial election in the IXth Senate District last week clearly indicates that the reorganization of the Republican party in this county has been only fairly begun. We have already spoken in commendation of the new constitution adopted by the County Committee, and we have congratulated the officers on what they have accomplished in opening the doors of the organization in the various Assembly Districts, but that is not enough; they must go further and get into the organization the best elements of the party, men who will be influenced in their work by a sense of duty, as well as by a desire for public honers. The body of Federal office-holders, who have been attending to the practical work in this county, can no longer be depended upon. Most of them are going out of office, and the few that remain in the Government service must necessarily become inactive. Their places in the party work must be taken by private citizens whose chief motive will be a desire to rescue the city from the horde of spoilsmen that now are engaged in misgoverning it. It is not a question of policy, but one of absolute necessity that de mands the enlistment of the reputable Republicans of New-York in the ranks of the organization. Before the city is reformed the party must be reformed, and now is the time to do it.

# PERSONAL.

Judge Lurfon, whom Mr. Cleveland has just trans ferred from the Supreme Court bench of Tennesses ferred from the Supreme Court bench of Tonnessee to the United States Circuit Court, in place of Judge Jackson, was a Confederate soldier, and was taken prisoner once by Grant at Fort Donelson, and again when he joined Morgan's raiders and came up into

Joachim Nohn, a linguist acquainted with sixty lan-guages (most of them Oriental), was long a familiar personage in the reading-room of the British Museum and in the cafes of Naples. He died three or four weeks ago at the age of eighty-five. He was a Norwegian by birth.

Ex-Senator Dawes received a warm welcome fro his fellow-citizens in Pittsfield on his return ho last week. This evening he will be the recipient in Boston of a notable greeting from a considerable number of his fellow residents in the Old Bay State, at which a bandsome testimonial will be presented to the venerable statesman.

On the first day of his recent duck-shooting experience in Illinois, ex-President Harrison felt very stiff in his arms and legs, and complained of it to his companions. The next day his friends equipped him in a new shirt and boots, which fitted him him in a new shirt and boots, which rated in longely. When he came home that night he laughingly remarked: "I am somewhat like an old fellow I knew in Hardinsburg, Ind. He became firmly convinced that he was about to be stricken with apoplexy, as he suffered nearly all day long with a smothering feeling. He visited a well-known physician in a near-by town, who, after examining him, said: 'My friend, all you need is a larger collar.'"

The Rev. T. G. Dashiell, D. D., of Richmond, Vo the diocese, died a few days ago on the Isthmus Panama. He had taken a voyage to Jamaica other tropical points for his health, and his cocurred at the house of a friend about forty a from Colon. Dr. Dashiell retired from active pas work last October, and was given an assistant. · Miss Mary L. Hammond, of Nashua, N. H., con

· Owing to Illness Dr. Edward Everett Hale did not start the series of lectures on journalism in Boston

The date for Senator Frye's culogy on James G.

Secretary Herbert is said to be a hard worker He often remains at the Navy Department until NOTES FROM LONDON.

MADAME WADDINGTON AND LONDON SOL CIETY-ENGLAND AND CHICAGO-MR LECKY'S HISTORICAL ADDRESS.

London, March 18. A parting gift to the American wife of the French Ambassador was presented yesterday after noon at the Embassy to Madame Waddington. The last, and I think also the first, occasion of a The last, and I think also the first, occasion of a similar incident was on the retirement of Mr. Phelps from the American Legation in London Mrs. Phelps, whose popularity in London known to limits, was then offered by her English friends a diamond bracelet. It is remarkable, or at least noteworthy, that it is again an American lad to whom the London world expresses its regre-and its homage. The memorial to Mrs. Phelp was, I believe, entirely English. In that to Madame Waddington, Americans were permitted to have a share; perhaps because our country, woman has, by virtue of marriage, a French nationality also. Among the subscribers, and among those present at the Embassy, were Mrs. Henry White, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Mrs. and Miss Burns and Mrs. Ronalds, while among those whose nationality, like that of Madame Waddington, is diversified by marriage, were Lady Harcourt and her sister, Mrs. Mildmay, Lady Northcote, Mrs. Charles Lawrence, Mrs. Leigh, Lady Playfair, and Lady Edmond Fitzmaurice.

There was in this, as in the other case, no dis-

tinction of party. There seldom is in London, in social or personal matters, difficult as it seems to be to persuade sundry Americans who ceek to make a little party capital at home out of a kind of discord, which here does not exist. Their unacquaintance with London is a sufficient excuse for their mistake, but not for the use they make of it, or for their perseverance in an error which has been exposed. If, however, they insist upon keeping up political differences, they may like to learn that the two English ladies who took charge in this matter were Lady Salisbury and Lady Spencer. That is, if you like or if they like, a recognition of political divisions. They are recognized in order to be obliterated. Lady Salisbury is Lady Salisbury. Lady Spencer is the social head of the Gladstonian party. The one great house in London which is Gladstonian is Spencer House. Mrs. Gladstone was also one of the subscribers present yesterday at Albert Gate. They included many of the most distinguished women in London. Lady Salisbury, Lady Spencer standing by her side, presented to Madame Waddington the pendant of pearls and diamonds, a beautiful thing, in a graceful little speech of three sentences. Madame Waddington accepted it in another little speech equally brief and delightful. There was as little ceremony as possible, and the most genuine good feeling and sympathy on both sides. It is almost always true that the simplest and least pretentious way of doing a thing is here thought the best. Simplicity is valued for its own sake, and also as the most effective protest against all forms of pomp and elaborate ostentation.

This was the goodby of London to a lady whe has known how to make a great Embassy hospitable and home-like to the society among which she has lived. There has been no other like it. The rule at the other Embassies, or at two or three of the most social, is a few large dinners and one or two large receptions during the season. London does not quite know to which among the Embassies it is now to look for intimate society, for the small as well as large dinners, for the musical parties of an afternoon or evening, for all the various forms of hospitality which have given to the French Embassy during Madame Waddington's reign its singular social distinction. No one knows who is to be her successor, nor expects that any successor will make London, oblivious as it often is of everything in the past, forget how much it owes to the accomplished Ambassadress who is departing. For it is to be remembered who is depirting. that a reputation like Madame Waddington's is not to be acquired by mere splendor of position, but is due in large part to kindliness of nature, and to many admirable personal qualities.

Two signs of English interest in Chicago may be noted, a published letter by Mr. Conan Doyle, and a new ballet, or the announcement of one, at the Albambra. The new ballet is to bear the name of the home of the Columbian Exhibition -do they still call it in Chicago an exposition?and presumably will be a representation or a foreshadowing of the great show from the Alhambra point of view; with, I suppose, Signora Leguani as the Goddess of Liberty. Whether the Goddess of Liberty could-or can-dance may be a question. There is no question that her Aihambra epresentative can, and she is perhaps the only accept it as a compliment, and perhaps invite the graduate of La Scala to pirouette on the banks of Lake Michigan. Mr. Conan Doyle's letter is a recognition of the

existence of the United States, and something more than a recognition. "All plans," says this novel writer and writer of novels, " for the future of our race, which omit the United States, are as vain as the planning of an arch without the keystone." That is so good a sentiment that we need not dwell too critically on his notice that the population of the United States is of "Anglo-Celtio" descent. A novel-writer is, perhaps, entitled to take novel ethnographical views, especially when he advances them as the foundation of a belief that the race is destined to become more homogeneous in the future, and that the "vast block of people" on the American Continent are a factor in the problem; I suppose the problem of homogeneity. Mr. Doyle wants to hasten the solution, and wants the governments of Englishspeaking communities to hasten it. The Governments should, in his opinion, "accentuate the solidarity of the race" by making special efforts to send representatives to the World's Fair. Is is supposed we should look upon these special efforts as a compliment. They are, if Mr. Doyle's advice be followed, to take the form of four regi-mental bands, representing respectively English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh regiments. They might also, in that case, represent the centrifugal tendencies of English politics, whereof Mr. Gladstone is the incarnation. And it might therefore be simpler to send Mr. Gladstone; a suggestion which I believe to be at least as novel as that of the novel-writing Mr. Doyle. He would send, moreover, the Cape Mounted Rifles, or the Victoria Rifles, or-here the step is a long one-bodies of the Canadian militia.

The letter in which these proposals are bodied is addressed to "The Daily Chronicle." Doyle's name may not be of sufficient authority to move the War Office or the colonial governments. But this new-comparatively newvery able journal approves and commends the sug-gestion, saying "it would be a graceful act on the part of our Government, which would be immensely appreciated by the American people i some such action as Mr. Doyle suggests were taken." That is a point on which American opinion would be interesting. When I say American opinion, I do not mean the opinion of Chicago exclusively. Chicago is a very considerable city: it is not the whole continent, though a reader the Chicago press might be excused if he some the Chicago press might be excused it is times thought it was. And the Chicago press might also announce an opinion on the new balles at the Alhambra. It is not at all clear that the solidarity of the English-speaking race might not be accentuated if the Government of the Albambra would send, or lend, Signora Leguani. Nor need it be supposed that that accomplished dancer would have any prejudices against the solidarity of the Anglo-Celtic population of the globe merely cause she is an Italian.

Mr. Edward Arnold has republished for Mr. Lecky in a small volume of some sixty pages the Presidential address delivered last October before the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on subject on which Mr. Lecky is an authority, his address is full of good suggestions and d